

THE COUNTY RECORD

KINGSTREE, S. C.
LOUIS J. BRISTOW, Ed. & Prop'r.
THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.
Mr. Tillman precipitated an exciting debate in the Senate by his effort to have his sugar investigation resolution recalled from committee.

Special advice from Havana, Cuba, state that Mr. Calhoun will report to President McKinley that every means, even the most extreme, should be used to stop the war in the island.

Sensors are said to have decided to oppose the Tillman resolution for an investigation of the charges that Senators have speculated in sugar stock.

Senator Aldrich is ill from work and worry over the tariff bill. In his absence Senator Allison had charge of the measure in the Senate.

Speaker Reed has received a series of letters threatening to take his life. The last one shows that the writer has arrived in Washington. He is not amenable to law, as the threats were made in an inclosed letter and not on an envelope or a postal card.

The President nominated Miguel A. Otero for Governor of New Mexico and George W. Wallace, a relative of his wife, for Secretary of the Territory.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: William Haywood, of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary of the Legation and Consul-General at Honolulu, H. I.; William L. Penfold, of Indiana, to be Solicitor for the Department of State; John K. Thompson, to be Marshal for the District of West Virginia; John De Haven, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California.

The Sultan has withdrawn his objections to the appointment of Dr. James B. Angell as Minister to Turkey.

President McKinley pardoned Frederick E. Edgar, who robbed the Tradesmen's National Bank, New York City, in 1894 of \$17,000.

Special Treasury Inspector Hampton has reported to Washington that he was discharged and driven off the steamer Biscayne on the Florida coast, as she was transferring arms and ammunition to the filibuster Dantless. The arms were successfully transferred.

Domestic.
Samuel L. Post, Jr., one of the best-known members of the Stock Exchange, New York City, was stricken with a fatal illness while on the floor of the Exchange and expired in fifteen minutes.

The United States gunboat Princeton was launched at John H. Dialogue & Son's shipyard, Camden, N. J.

The Japanese Minister at Honolulu expresses his dissatisfaction with Hawaii's reply to Japan's demand, and intimates that he may return home unless the matter is adjusted.

Venezuela asked Grover Cleveland to act as her counsel before the Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration tribunal. He declined.

The report of the Special Senate Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the defunct Globe Savings Bank of Chicago shows that former Governor Albig was a heavy borrower under suspicious circumstances.

The June crop report by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, shows that wheat prospects have increased four points since the last report, the present per cent. being 55.

The Democratic delegates of the Fourth Congressional District met at Columbus, Ind., to nominate a successor to the late Congressman Holman, and on the fourteenth ballot F. M. Griffith, of Switzerland, was selected. The resolutions reaffirmed the Chicago platform and were specially pronounced in favor of free silver.

The entire plant of Jones & Laughlin, at Pittsburgh, Penn., has closed down, on account of the strike, throwing 3500 men out of employment.

Two men were killed in the collapse of a soap factory building at Fifty-first street and Wealthy avenue, New York City. The victims are William Frazer, Brooklyn, and Jacob Jacobson, a millwright. The architect of the building and contractors were arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

Thomas M. Early and Max Bernstein were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, in New York City, charged with stealing several cannon from West Point.

Little Whirlwind, the Cheyenne murderer of the herder near Lane Deer Agency in Montana, was arrested by Agent Stouch, and he believed that the trouble there is an end.

Four fires, three of them believed to be incendiary, caused great alarm in Keyport, N. J.

The silver Democrats of Kentucky held their State Convention at Frankfort and endorsed the Chicago platform.

Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, formally opened the Naval War College in Newport, R. I., with an address in which he appealed for a formidable navy as the surest means of securing a permanent peace.

George Kauffman, the son of a farmer in Sterling, Ill., was murdered and burned while guarding his father's granary from thieves.

I. Hoffman, of the firm of Hoffman, Alexander & Co., clothiers, of San Francisco, Cal., was found shot in his office. The last person to see him alive was probably his bookkeeper, Theodore A. Figle. The theory of the police seems to be that of murder, although many circumstances point to suicide.

The family of ex-Secretary Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, Ga., were saved from death by fire by being awakened by a dog.

Captain Henry Romeyn, of the Fifth United States Infantry, stationed at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., having reached the age of sixty-four, formerly retired from active service in the army. He left at once for Nashville, Tenn., where he will have charge of the Chilean exhibit at the Exposition.

The steamer Alliance, which arrived at New York City from Colon, is detained at Quarantine for disinfection. She had yellow fever on board during the voyage, and a yellow fever patient was taken from the ship.

The Board of Aldermen, by a vote of 26 to 8, refuse to instruct Corporation Counsel Scott to begin suits to establish New York City's rights in the Sixth and Eighth avenue railroad lines.

General Daniel Ruggles, aged eighty-eight years, a native of Massachusetts, graduate of the West Point class of 1832, and a Confederate veteran of the Civil War, died at Fredericksburg, Va. General Ruggles was born in Borne, Mass., in 1810.

The Police Department had its annual parade in New York City, and was reviewed by Mayor Strong from the stand at the Worth Monument. There were nearly 3000 men in line, and Inspector McLaughlin was loudly cheered by the crowds of spectators.

The annual convention of the Grand Lodge of Masons of New York State was opened in the Masonic Temple, New York City.

The Forest Preserve Board has bought 250,000 acres of Adirondack land for the New York State Park at \$1.50 an acre.

The taste for matrimony is acquired, like the taste for olives.

ROOT TRIUMPHS OVER LAW

An Ohio Mob Lynchs Its Man After a Battle With Militia.

CULPRIT BEATEN AND HANGED.

Citizens of Urbana Killed and Wounded by Guardsmen Trying to Protect a Colored Man Who Had Assaulted One of the Most Estimable Women in the City—An All-Night Struggle.

URBANA, Ohio (Special).—Charles Mitchell, colored, who recently made a criminal assault upon Mrs. T. M. G. Gaumer, and had been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, was taken from the jail at 7.20 o'clock Friday morning by a mob and hanged to the nearest tree. The jail had been defended through the night by the local militia company, who fired on the mob at 2.30 o'clock a. m., killing two men and wounding eight others.

Just before the shooting occurred a crowd of a thousand people stood congregated around the jail. It seemed certain that an attempt would be made to take Mitchell from the jail and hang him. The crowd was more boisterous than at any time since the prisoner had been confined. There were shouts and howls for the culprit. The mob had crowded into the jail yard and was pushing toward the jail.

Captain George W. Leonard, in command of the militia, addressed the crowd and gave them three minutes to disperse. There was a general rush from the jail yard, but the crowd soon returned.

When the shooting occurred an attempt was being made by the mob to enter the jail from the rear. The militia were in the hall on the second floor and standing at the window. A man named Baker, of West Liberty, and another man, had sledge hammers in their hands and had broken the glass in the door leading to the hall from which the jail is entered.

Suddenly the militia opened fire without warning and Baker fell back, crying, "I am shot." Volley after volley was fired, until as many as twenty rounds had been discharged into the crowd. There was a general panic, and the dead and wounded were carried in every direction in search of doctors' offices. After the smoke had cleared away and the victims had been identified, the fatalities were found to be as follows:

Killed—Harvey Bell, shot through the head; Upton Baker, shot through the body. Wounded—Dr. Charles Thompson, North Lewisburg, shot in the head; West Bowen, of Cable, shot in the hip; Ray Dickerson, shot in the shoulder; Dennis Grady, shot in the leg below the knee; Deaton, shot in the arm; Sherman S. Deaton, shot in the hip; Ray McClure, shot in the arm; Ralph McComb, shot in the arm.

The Springfield troops arrived as reinforcements at 7.10, and immediately marched toward the Court House. Angry citizens who were incensed over the killing of their fellow-townsmen by the local militia at 2.30 a. m., were only further irritated by the appearance of more troops.

Crowds gathered on the streets and greeted the soldiers, who are colored men, with hootings and all sorts of insulting remarks. Next mud balls were thrown at them. The fever of excitement raged more and more fiercely. Women appeared on the streets in large numbers, and their presence seemed to be an incentive to the mob to avenge in some manner the outrage to Mrs. Gaumer.

In the jail yard the Springfield men, who numbered thirty-six, and were under Captain Bradbury, found 2000 people. Mayor Ganson assured the militia that their services were not wanted; that the people leaving the jail would assist him in presenting a petition that the company could be disbanded, and when their services were needed he would send for them. The Springfield company, without waiting for further orders, marched down street to the depot without so much as the Sheriff seeing them.

The local militia company had previously refused to serve longer, and went to the second story of the Sheriff's residence to attempt to sleep.

With no resistance offered, the crowd at once made a rush for the side door. Two strong and determined men kicked it down in short order and gained admission to the jail, the crowd following. There were plenty of sledge hammers, chisels and other tools among the crowd and the men went to work.

Part of the crowd had previously forced themselves upstairs into the private apartments of the sheriff, and found the keys to the jail, which had been hidden. The crowd did not wait to unlock the door to Mitchell's cell, but burst the lock with a sledge hammer, and the door soon flew open.

Mitchell was standing in his cell. He offered no resistance, and did not utter a word. Some one in the crowd had a rope. It was placed over the neck of the victim and the crowd made for the door, Mitchell following at the end.

In going down the steps on the outside of the jail Mitchell fell down and the rope slipped off his neck. The crowd surrounded him, and he was kicked, beaten and almost killed. The rope was quickly slipped over his head again, and a rush was made for the yard, in front of the Court House. The end was thrown over a strong limb, and willing hands pulled him up. The end was tied to the iron fence, and Mitchell was left hanging there in full view of several thousand people.

The crime for which Mitchell paid the penalty was a heinous one. He criminally assaulted Mrs. Eliza Gaumer, widow of the publisher of the Urbana Democrat. He was arraigned, but his victim was too ill to appear in court. The man was taken to her home for identification. As he entered the door she raised herself on her elbow and exclaimed, "The brute! Hang him! How dare you face me, you brute?" That night the jail was surrounded by a threatening mob that was held back by the Sheriff's posse and the local company of the Ohio National Guard.

The Grand Jury was impeached next day and Mitchell was indicted for criminal assault. Then the crowd was thrown off the trail by bringing Mitchell into court in a sledgehammer. Mitchell was secured, pleading guilty, and was sentenced to the limit of twenty years. The trial lasted only a few moments, and Mitchell wanted to get to the penitentiary at Columbus quickly, but when the carriage drove up to the jail the crowd rushed in, trying to kill the culprit. Another crowd surrounded the depot. The Sheriff remained in the jail with his prisoner, while the militia patrolled the ground.

Iowa Chooses the Wild Rose.
The Iowa Legislature has chosen the wild rose as the State flower.

All B. & O. Men in Uniform.
It is probable that, in the near future, every employe of the B. & O. will have a distinctive uniform. Train men are now neatly attired, but the receivers desire that each employe have either a badge, cap or suit that will identify him as a B. & O. man.

Executed by Law.
James Lewis, a colored man, who was recently convicted of criminal assault on Mrs. Reidel, was hanged in the jail yard at Fairfax, Va., in the presence of about fifty people. Lewis was quite cool, and walked to the gallows without assistance.

SENIOR METHODIST BISHOP.

Dr. Stephen M. Merrill, the Lawyer and Parliamentarian of the Episcopacy.
Dr. Stephen M. Merrill, the senior presiding Bishop of the Episcopacy, has come back from a tour of 6000 miles in the Methodist church. He thinks that this fact stands for a symbol of the wonderful breadth of Methodism and a sign of the work that falls to the lot of a bishop.



BISHOP STEPHEN M. MERRILL.

Bishop Merrill is the lawyer and parliamentarian of the Episcopacy. His book on ecclesiastical law is the code in the Methodist church. It was his work in the church literary world that brought to him the title of Master of Arts from the Indiana Asbury University.

His ordination in the Episcopacy dates from 1872, and during the years since then he has visited most of the foreign missions. His dress is of the old school—the high hat, straight up and down, and the coat of conventional ministerial black. His spectacles are cut into two parts, and he looks sometimes through the upper and sometimes through the lower. His summer work takes him from one end of the country to the other.

WORLD'S MODEL TOWN.

Pullman, Ill., Wins a Medal at the Prague Exposition.

George M. Pullman has received from Archduke Rainer two magnificent medals and a richly wrought diploma as testimonials of honor and merit in founding and building the most perfect town in the world.

This distinction for the suburb came as a result of an exhibit in the international hygienic and pharmaceutical exposition in Prague, Bohemia.

The architect was the projector of the exposition. Pullman won against the settlements created by Krupp, the gunman, and Stumm, the great maker of steel, and Baron von Ringhofer.

The verdict of the jury was unanimous, finding that Pullman was without a peer in the matter of comfortable homes for workmen, streets, sewers, water system, shops, public halls, churches, grounds and the rules and regulations governing them. The verdict included the Pullman sleeping car.

Big Fire in Alexandria, Va.

The greatest fire that has ever visited Alexandria, Va., broke out in Bryan's fortifying mill, on the river front, and raged with great fury for about eight hours, causing a total damage of from \$450,000 to \$500,000, partly insured. The entire block bounded by the "Strand," Duke, Union and Prince streets was almost wiped out, only one warehouse with its contents being saved. A fierce wind was blowing, and for a time the whole town was threatened.

Big Bank Defaulted.

William N. Boggs, paying teller of the First National Bank of Dover, Del., is alleged to be a defaulter in the sum of \$38,000. The pecuniations are said to have extended over a period of ten years, and have been covered up by false entries that escaped the eyes of the Bank Examiner. Mr. Boggs had been employed in the bank for over fifteen years, and has always been regarded as perfectly honest and upright in all his dealings.

Thrown From Her Wheel and Drowned.

At Garrison-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Susan Duryea, the twelve-year-old grand-daughter of Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, lost her life by an accident. She was riding her bicycle, lost control of it, and was thrown headlong into a small pond, which only a few days before had been deepened. She was drowned.

Lloyd for Congress.

Returns from the first Missouri Congressional District indicate Lloyd, Democrat, elected over Clark, Republican, by a plurality of 5000. The total vote cast was about eighty per cent. of that cast last November. Lloyd carried Hannibal, Clark's home, by 241 plurality, a Democratic gain of 206 over the November election.

Marched to Death Singing.

At Morristown, N. J., David Wilson, the colored man who murdered his wife a year ago, was hanged in the jail yard. He walked to the gallows, apparently without fear, between the pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church, who baptized him a day or two before, and the President of the Y. M. C. A. They were singing "I'm Going Home to Die No More."

"No Transvaal for England."

The Transvaal exhibition was opened at Berlin, Germany. Among the speakers was Professor Kirchhoff, of Hatie, who said: "As formerly the cry went throughout Germany 'The French shall not have the Rhine,' so now the English shall not have the Transvaal."

Boy Kills His Two Sisters.

The fifteen-year-old son of L. Schwartz, while attempting to unload a gun at Greene, N. Y., discharged the weapon, killing his two sisters. The bullet passed through the neck of one sister and struck the other just above the heart.

The Brooklyn at the Jubilee.

The armored cruiser Brooklyn sailed for England, where she is to represent the United States in the naval demonstration attending the Queen's Jubilee celebration.

Important Nominations.

The President made the following nominations: Ellis H. Roberts, to be United States Treasurer; Conrad N. Jordan, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York; Lawrence Townsend, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister to Portugal.

Durable Steel Rails.

Thirty years ago the B. & O. bought steel rails in England at a cost of \$12 per ton in gold. Some of this rail is still in use on short branches and is in marvellously good condition. It is pear-shaped and was intended for use with wooden splices.

DEATH SMITES TALLY-HO

A Train Crashes Into a Coach Filled with Pleasure Seekers.

MANY HURLED TO DESTRUCTION.

A Six-Horse Tally-Ho Loaded Inside and on Top, Was Crossing the Long Island Railroad Tracks Near Valley Stream, L. I.—Coach Cut in Pieces—Bell Signal Gave no Note of Warning to Victims.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Special).—A tragedy to chill the blood occurred Monday afternoon, when a tally-ho coach filled with merry-makers was struck by a Long Island Railroad train at a grade crossing near Valley Stream. Four people were killed outright and another died soon after. Seventeen others were injured. Only two persons escaped injury in a party of twenty-three.

From evidence of witnesses and the statement of the coroner, the responsibility for his horror apparently rests upon the Long Island Railroad Company in its strange neglect in allowing the gong at the crossing to get out of order. The failure of this system of warning at the crossing was complete, according to the testimony of many witnesses.

The dead, the dying and the injured were co-workers in the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, and all lived in the city. The dead are: Dora Burtch, twenty years old, killed instantly, her neck being broken and a large splinter of shattered woodwork having penetrated the skull; William Gilchrist Jr., twenty-one years old, killed outright; Winslow W. Lewis, nineteen years old, killed instantly, his skull being crushed; George F. Pashley, twenty years old, killed instantly, his skull having been crushed; Lester W. Roberts, twenty-three years old, killed instantly, his body being dismembered. Those fatally injured are: Lawrence A. Barnes Jr., six feet tall, left arm and head badly cut; Walter W. Westbrook, twenty-two years old on the day he was hurt, both legs broken and one arm broken. The accident happened at Valley Stream, just about fifteen miles from Brooklyn. The Montauk Division of the Long Island Railroad runs through Valley Stream, and the Minola and Valley Stream branches leaves that line there and shoots off to the north toward Hempstead. For about three miles after it leaves the Valley Stream station it runs through a wood. A quarter of a mile from the station of the Merrick road, which is the chief bicycle road on Long Island, crosses the single track at grade. On these corners of this crossing the road is thick and it is not possible for persons traveling along the road, either in vehicles or on foot, to see a train coming; nor is it possible for the engineer or persons on a train to see anything of the road until the train is right upon it. Though thousands of persons cross the track at that point every day, the railroad company maintains no flagman there, and the only thing to warn the people is a bell on an old-fashioned "look out for the locomotive" sign post, which sometimes rings and which sometimes does not, and which, it is asserted positively, did not ring on the day of the accident.

When the edge of a grove to the east was nearly reached little Harry Lewis, a small boy to the left of the driver, looked ahead and saw a man frantically waving his hands from the top of a furniture van that had crossed the railroad a moment before. The shout could have hardly reached them before the small boy from his vantage seat caught sight of the oncoming train from the north and cried to the driver:

"Look out for that train! Turn quick!—The driver had no time to turn. If he had turned the coach would have rolled across the track. Instead, he threw a lash on the horses and they leaped in the air with the great lumbering coach behind. It was the work of a second and scarcely had the horses crossed the furthest rail when the train, with its terrible speed, struck the coach.

There was a scene of awful carnage. The coach and the holiday seekers were lifted into the air by the driver, looked ahead and saw a man frantically waving his hands from the top of a furniture van that had crossed the railroad a moment before. The shout could have hardly reached them before the small boy from his vantage seat caught sight of the oncoming train from the north and cried to the driver:

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DECORATION DAY.

Parades and Memorial Services in Honor of the Dead Heroes.

Memorial Day was generally observed in Washington. The Senate adjourned over for the day and the House held only a fifteen-minute session. All the departments and the business houses were closed and the day was given up to patriotic observance and tributes to the heroic dead. The bronze statues of the Nation's heroes on land and sea in the Government reservations and parks were shrouded in the flags under which they fought. The most imposing ceremonies were held in the national cemetery, at Arlington. The exercises were made particularly memorable by the presence of President McKinley. Exercises were subsequently held at the Amphitheatre. Among the distinguished guests on the stage besides the President were Vice-President Hobart, Secretary of State Sherman, Senator Allison and the delegates to the International Postal Union. Services were also conducted in the Soldiers' Home Cemetery, at the tomb of General John A. Logan, and in the Congressional St. Elizabeth's, Oak Hill, Holy Hood and all of the other cemeteries in and about Washington, where the Union dead found resting places. A noticeable feature of the exercises was the great inroads the past few years have made in the ranks of the veterans. In several instances the bands outnumbered the posts they were escorting.

Battle Monument, at West Point, was dedicated on Memorial Day and passed into the hands of the Federal Government. The splendid shaft was erected in memory of the officers and men of the regular army who fell in the late war. The ceremonies incident to the dedication were held in a temporary amphitheatre of light timbers and bunting, in the form of a semi-circle and open all around. Associate Justice David J. Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States, was the orator of the day. The monument was presented to the army by Brigadier-General John M. Wilson and was received by Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield, retired, on behalf of the army. General presented it to the general Government. Russell A. Alger, General and Secretary of War, received the shaft for the Government, and after his speech a National salute was fired and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

The Memorial Day of the war veterans began in New York City with the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, which exercises in the Metropolitan Opera House. In the interval between these events 10,000 persons gathered at Grant's tomb to witness the ceremonies there, under the auspices of U. S. Grant Post of Brooklyn. The procession was the shortest New York City has ever witnessed in honor of Memorial Day since the great site was established. The Memorial Day exercises held at the Metropolitan Opera House in the evening were largely attended. They consisted of vocal and instrumental music, a short address by Mayor Strong, who presided, and an oration by General George B. Ladd.

Business was suspended almost entirely in Brooklyn. There was an immense pouring of people to the parks and various suburban resorts and to the vantage points from which to view the parade, which, as usual, was the special feature in the celebration. With the exception of a perceptible thinning out in the ranks of the veterans, the demonstration was the equal of any of its predecessors. In accordance with a time-honored custom, the column was formed along the street on converging on the fountain in Bedford avenue at the east end of the town.

The memorial structure on Boston Common, in honor of Colonel Robert Gould Shaw and the colored men of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, who fell at Fort Wagner, South Carolina, in 1863, was dedicated on Decoration Day, 1893. Colonel Shaw enlisted in the Seventh Regiment of New York City in 1861, and it took part in the parade in Boston.

An immense assembly joined in the ceremonies of Decoration Day at the National Cemetery at Vicksburg, Miss. In accordance with a custom of years a delegation of Confederate veterans took offerings of flowers to the cemetery in the afternoon and scattered them over the graves.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., graves of 14,000 Union soldiers buried in the National Cemetery were decorated with elaborate ceremonies. Captain J. H. MacGowan, of Washington, delivered the oration. An immense throng of people were present.

SPAIN'S BUDGET STATEMENT.
Revenue and Expenditures, and Plans to Meet War Expenses.

Senator J. Navarro Reverter, Spanish Minister of Finance, in the budget statement to the Cortes, estimates the revenue at \$170,473,902 and the expenditures at \$168,656,114.

In order to provide a revenue to meet the extraordinary burden of the Minister of Finance proposes to raise a loan with Almaden quicksilver mines as security and to obtain navigation dues to the amount of twelve millions.

In order to meet the increased expenditures and the ninety-two millions required to meet the interest and for the redemption of the late loans guaranteed by the customs, a temporary surtax of ten per cent. on all taxes except land has been proposed.

By this means it is expected that twenty millions will be obtained. The Colonial Department will contribute thirty-two millions of the balance and forty millions will be raised by a loan on the proposed petroleum monopoly, giving the exclusive privilege of dealing in this product during the next seven years.

Should the Colonial Department be unable to pay its share of the increased expenditures it is calculated that a portion of another loan can be obtained by a proposed monopoly on explosives.

Forecasts a Hot Summer.
Douglas Archibald, who was formerly employed in India in the British meteorological service and who visited San Francisco recently en route to the East, where he is now located, forecasts another hot summer for the Northern hemisphere, great masses of ice in the Atlantic indicating an early polar spring. The abnormal heat is attributed by him to solar conditions, which he represents have been unsettled since the maximum period of sun spots in 1858.

Craze for Private Roof Gardens.
Dealers in Chinese lanterns, awnings and other goods of that kind in New York City report that the craze for private roof gardens has created the greatest demand for their goods that they have ever known.

Grows Lettuce to Sell.
John E.